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QUABBIN FACTS AND FIGURES

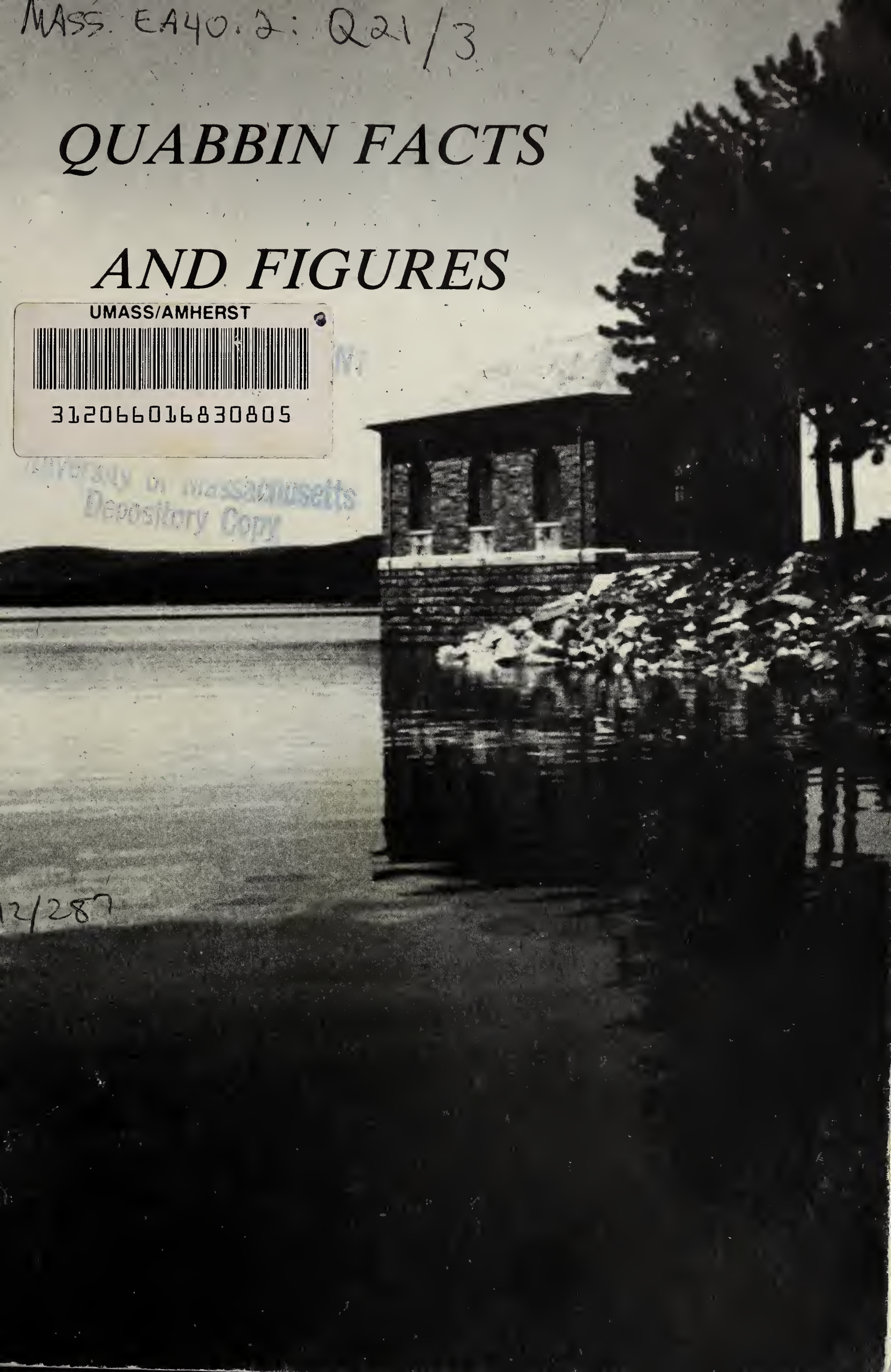
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QUABBIN FACTS & FIGURES

Published By

Friends of Quabbin, Inc.

&

Metropolitan District Commission

Division of Watershed Management

Quabbin Section



Special thanks is given to the Salem family whose generous contribution from a fund raising dinner at the Salem Cross Inn made the publication of this Quabbin Fact Booklet possible. The historic 1705 Salem Cross Inn, located in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, offers dining with a traditional New England menu. The Inn also houses a museum collection of Quabbin memorabilia.

The facts and figures accumulated in this booklet represent many hours of research by different individuals. These contributors include: Lois Barnes, Roland Beaudoin, Shaun Bresnahan, Joe Burek, Les Campbell, Terry Campbell, Dana Gipps, James Holeva, Peter Izyk, Walter King, Bill Lafley, Clif Read, Joseph Wm. Russell, Dave Supczak, and Doug Williams.

Cover Photo: View from Shaft 12 looking northwest toward Mt. Pomeroy, Curtis Hill and Prescott Peninsula. Photo by Clif Read.

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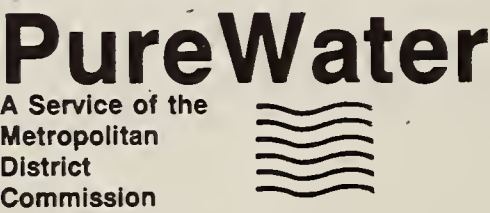
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AN INTRODUCTION TO QUABBIN

Quabbin Reservation in central Massachusetts is owned and managed by the Metropolitan District Commission's Division of Watershed Management. When it was built in the 1930's, the Reservoir was the largest human-made drinking water supply reservoir in the world. Today it still ranks as one of the largest drinking water reservoirs, and remains a remarkable engineering feat. Over 2.2 million residents in 46 Massachusetts communities are part of a water supply system that includes the Quabbin Reservoir, Ware River Watershed, and Wachusett Reservoir.

Quabbin Reservation is as diverse as it is large. Its 81,000 acres of land and water are the largest tract of open space in southern New England. The Reservoir itself covers 25,000 acres, and is the second largest water body in Massachusetts, surpassed only by the Connecticut River. Within the watershed lands lie an impressive variety of wildlife. Limited recreational activity is permitted on much of the Reservation lands.

But the Swift River Valley was also home to 2,500 residents who gave up their houses and land for this project. Today the houses are gone, the woods veil reminders of days gone by, and the water remains as a poignant testimony to this supreme sacrifice.



This booklet documents the rise and decline of the Swift River Valley communities juxtaposed with the development of the metropolitan Boston's water needs, and details some facts and figures about Quabbin.

A QUABBIN CHRONOLOGY

- 10,000 BC - Last glacial age ends as New England's glaciers retreat to the north-northwest. The Swift River valley landscape sculpted by the glaciers include high ridge tops running in a north-south direction, and valleys with soil scraped from the ridge tops.
- 4,000 BC - Pocumtuck/Nipmuck Indians inhabit the Swift River Valley. Abundant game including deer, birds, rabbits and squirrels, plentiful fish from the rivers, and crops from the rich soils provide a steady food supply.
- 1652 - Water Works Company incorporated to bring water into Boston.
- 1673 - Boston's population - 18,000.
- 1736 - (1/14) General Court makes grant of 1,000 acres of land for the Quabbin territory.
- 1744 - First church in Swift River Valley erected in Greenwich Plains.
- 1745 - Saw and grist mill built in Greenwich by a man named Holmes.
- 1749 - (6/29) Quabbin becomes incorporated as a parish.
- 1754 - (4/20) Greenwich incorporated, first Town Meeting occurs (8/15).
- 1758 - Conkey's Tavern erected in Prescott.
- 1770 - Dam constructed in valley by Ephraim Woodward, who operated a sawmill at the site (later to be Enfield).
- 1786 - Enfield Congregational Church erected.
- 1787 - (1/25) Shays' Rebellion. Event was plotted at Conkey's Tavern in the town of Prescott.
- 1795 - Aqueduct Corporation created to supply Boston with water from Jamaica Pond in Roxbury
- Boston Population - 20,000 people
- 1799 - Sixth Massachusetts Turnpike built connecting Swift River Valley to Amherst and Worcester at a cost of \$760/mile.
- 1801 - (2/18) Dana incorporated. First Town Meeting held (3/17).
- 1810 - Greenwich Post Office opens.
- 1812 - Dam at Smith's Station (Enfield Upper Village) is built. Cotton mill using dam's water power is built the following year.
- Sawmill erected in North Dana on the site of the future Crawford and Tyler mills.
- 1816 - (2/15) Enfield incorporated from sections of Greenwich and Belchertown.
- (3/4) Enfield holds first Town Meeting. Town budget of \$1,666.67 approved.

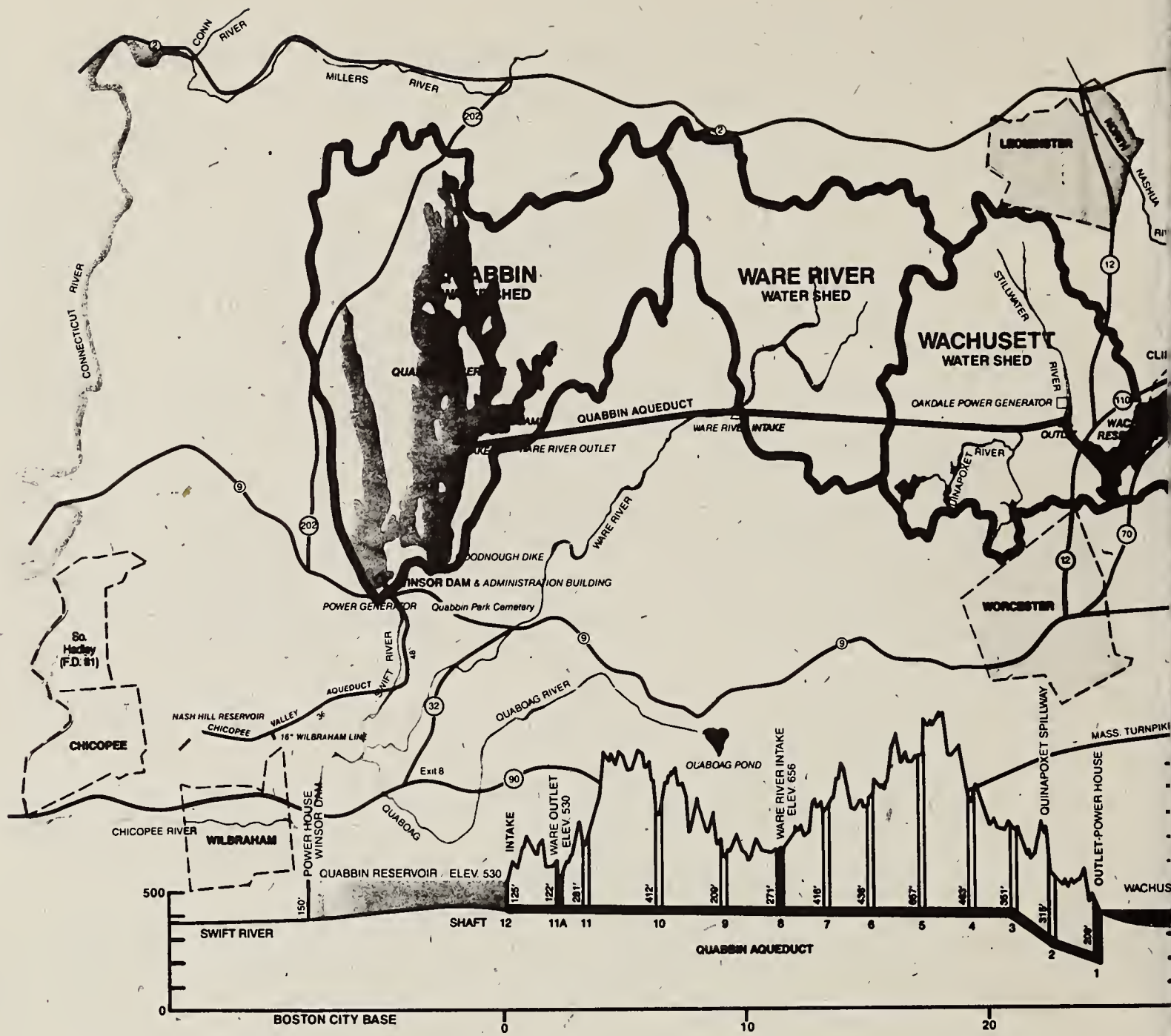
- 1817 - Boston's population - 40,000.
- 1821 - Swift River Company established in Enfield. Manufactures cotton products.
- 1822 - (1/28) Prescott incorporated. First Town Meeting held (2/18), Post Office opens (6/18).
- Boston incorporated as a city. 100 gallons of water used daily by each family.
- 1823 - Dana Post Office opens.
- 1824 - Greenwich Village Post Office opens.
- 1825 - Minot Manufacturing Co. begins operations in Enfield, making satinets.
- 1830 - Swift River Valley town populations:
Dana - 623
Enfield - 1,056
Greenwich - 813
Prescott - 758
- 1832 - Swift River Hotel erected in Enfield.
- 1835 - The Flagg Tavern (later called the Eagle Hotel) constructed in Dana.
- 1837 - Greenwich palm-leaf hat industry makes 30,000 hats valued at \$4,375.
- 1842 - (2/4) Dana adds parts of Hardwick and Petersham to its town boundaries.
- 1845 - (9/19) North Prescott Post Office opens.
- 1848 - (10/14) Lake Cochituate (formerly Long Pond) in Natick is added as a water supply for Boston. 14.62 mile aqueduct cost \$4 million.
- 1852 - Soapstone quarry opened in northern section of Dana.
- 1870 - Lake Cochituate augmented with water from the Sudbury River.
- 1872 - Sudbury River Act passed appropriating funds for the construction of the Sudbury Reservoir.
- 1873 - (12/3) Athol and Enfield railroad completed, linking the Swift River Valley towns with Athol and Springfield. The "Rabbit Run" will eventually have 20 stops along its 47 miles.
- 1878 - Sudbury Aqueduct, 17.4 miles in length, completed. It connects Sudbury Reservoir and Lake Cochituate.
- 1880 - Framingham Reservoirs are added to the metropolitan area water supply.
- 1884 - Enfield's brick Town Hall is built at a cost of \$12,000.
- 1885 - Mount "L" Hotel built in North Dana.
- 1893 - Massachusetts Board of Health reviews alternatives for additional water supplies for metropolitan Boston including Lake Winnebepesaukee in N.H., Sebago Lake in Maine, the Merrimac River, and the Nashua River which was ultimately selected.

- 1895 - Wachusett Reservoir construction begun.
 - First survey of the Swift River conducted to establish points, triangulation stations and elevations.
 - Boston population reaches 504,000, entire metropolitan area population exceeds 1,000,000.
- 1897 - The Quabbin Club, a prominent women's club in the valley, formed in Enfield.
- 1899 - Massachusetts Drainage Commission submits report to the State Legislature outlining plans for 26 cities and towns to consolidate into one system for water supply and sewer services.
- 1900 - Swift River Valley town populations:
 - Dana - 790
 - Enfield - 1,036
 - Greenwich - 491
 - Prescott - 380
- 1901 - (8/22) Dana Centennial celebrated.
- 1904 - (8/2) Greenwich 150th anniversary celebrated.
- 1908 - Wachusett Reservoir completed at a cost of \$11 million. Reservoir stands 395' above Boston City Base Level when full. At the time it was the largest reservoir in the world with a 65 billion gallon capacity.
- 1916 - Enfield centennial celebrated.
- 1919 - Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission (MDWSC) created. Initial studies of additional water supplies include diversion of the Millers, Swift and Ware Rivers at a proposed cost of \$65 Million.
- 1920 - Swift River Valley town populations:
 - Dana - 599
 - Enfield - 790
 - Greenwich - 399
 - Prescott - 236
 - Boston population - 748,000.
- 1921 - Second survey of Swift River Valley conducted for reservoir information.
- 1922 - Joint report of the MDWSC and the Department of Public Health filed. It recommends taking water from the Ware River and creating a massive reservoir in the Swift River Valley.
 - (8/25) Prescott Centennial held.
- 1924 - (12/31) Prescott Post Office closes. Mail routed through Greenwich.
- 1926 - (5/28) Ware River Act passed, appropriating funds for the construction of a 12 mile long aqueduct from Ware River to Wachusett Reservoir.
 - Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission (MDWSC) was set up to run the project.
 - (9/2) Frank E. Winsor appointed as Chief Engineer of the Quabbin Project.

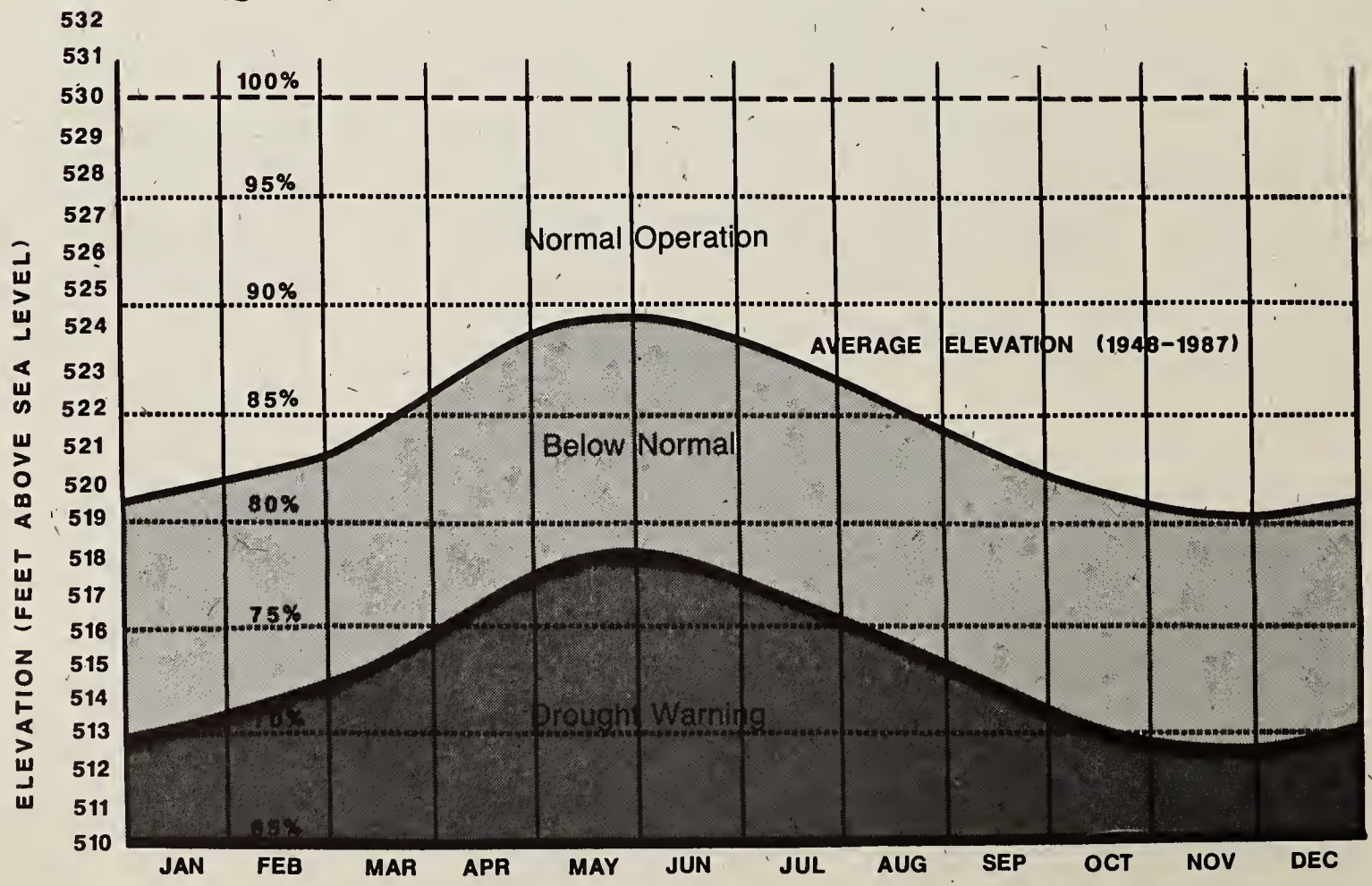
- 1927 - (4/26) Swift River Act passed, appropriating money of the construction of a reservoir in the Swift River Valley.
 - (9/26) North Prescott Post Office closes.
 - Ware River Diversion Project begun.
- 1928 - Prescott holds its last town meeting. MDWSC assumes administrative operations for the town.
- 1930 - 40,000 acres of land is purchased to date by the MDWSC. A majority of Dana Center residents voluntarily decide to give up their land. The Swift River Act is amended to reflect this decision.
 - Swift River Valley town populations:
 - Dana - 595
 - Enfield - 497
 - Greenwich - 238
 - Prescott - 48
 - Prescott Congregational Church building is purchased by Joseph Skinner and moved to Mount Holyoke College.
- 1931 - (2/14) U.S. Supreme Court rules in favor of Massachusetts in suit brought by state of Connecticut over riparian rights. Settlement includes agreement to maintain the flow of the Swift River with a 20 million gallons/day release downstream of the dam. Work on Swift River project proceeds.
 - Wachusett Reservoir drops to 19% of capacity (-46.5 feet).
 - (3/20) First water from Ware River diverted through the newly completed aqueduct to the Wachusett Reservoir. Tunnel cost \$700,000/mile, plus 13 lives. 20,000 acres of land purchased in the Ware River watershed.
- 1932 - Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission votes to call the reservoir Quabbin, a Nipmuck Indian word for the place or the meeting of many waters.
- 1933 - Quabbin aqueduct completed.
 - Quabbin Park Cemetery dedicated.
 - (6/7) Swift River Diversion tunnel in full use, bypassing water around the dam area.
- 1934 - The MDWSC purchases 60,000 acres to date for the Quabbin project.
- 1935 - (6/1) Last run of the Athol and Enfield "Rabbit Run" in the Swift River Valley.
 - Daniel Shays highway (Route 202) opens.
 - Last active factory in the Swift River Valley closes.
 - Swift River Valley town populations:
 - Dana - 387
 - Enfield - 495
 - Greenwich - 219
 - Prescott - 18
 - (5/21) Greenwich Church Foundation established.

- 1936 - "Woodpeckers" begin clearing the valley of all vegetation to a height 10' above the flood line.
- 3/8-3/21, the flood of 1936 innundates the valley. 6.11" of rain falls in 14 days, adding to the significant runoff from snowmelt.
- 1936 - Swift River Valley Historical Society formed.
- (8/1) Enfield Cogregational Church destroyed by arsonist fire.
- 1938 - (3/28) Remaining unbought land in the Swift River Valley lands taken by eminent domain.
- (4/28) Enfield, Greenwich, Dana and Prescott are disincorporated.
- (9/21) A powerful hurricane strikes central Massachusetts. 11.6" of rain falls in 5 days, raising the level of the Swift River by 15' at Winsor Dam. 50 million board feet of timber blown down in the Quabbin watershed.
- 1939 - (8/14) Quabbin Reservoir begins to fill.
- 1940 - The Chandler Place in Enfield which served as the MDWSC headquarters is torn down.
- (3/21) First diversion of Ware River water is put into Quabbin.
- 1941 - Prescott Peninsula closed off to the public, used for bombing practice by Army Air Corps.
- (9/17) First water from Quabbin Reservoir is sent through the Quabbin Aqueduct to Wachusett Reservoir.
- Quabbin Tower completed.
- 1945 - Dam and dike area opened to public.
- 1946 - (6/22) Quabbin Reservoir fills to its capacity at 530' above Boston City Base Level. Cost of the project about \$53 Million.
- Metropolitan Water District serves 20 cities and towns.
- (7/5) Shore fishing first allowed at Quabbin.
- 1947 - Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission absorbed by the Metropolitan District Commision Water Division.
- 1949 - Prescott Historical Society purchases the Prescott Methodist Church building from the State for \$5. It is moved to Orange where is is restored.
- 1950 - Chicopee Valley Aqueduct comes on line, serving Wilbraham and Chicopee.
- 1952 - (5/27) Boat fishing first allowed at Quabbin Reservoir.
- 1953 - South Hadley added to Chicopee Valley Aqueduct.
- 1967 - (3/5/90) Quabbin falls 34.3' below capacity (45% full) due to a severe drought.
- 1969 - Radio Astronomy telescope built at Quabbin.
- 1972 - Chapter 737, known as the Kelly-Wetmore Act, is passed by the legislature. It defines activities at Quabbin and continues Prescott Peninsula as a permanently restricted area.

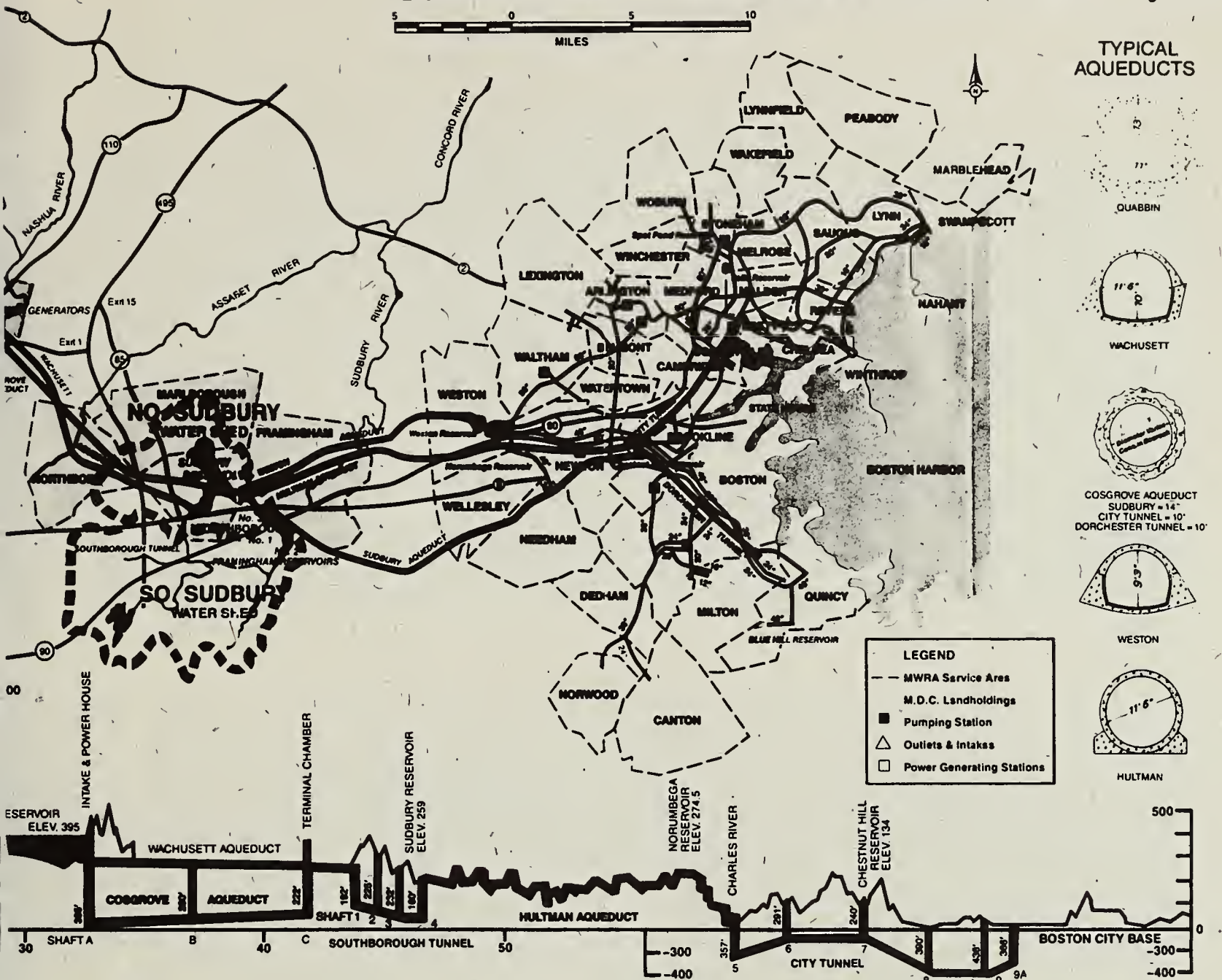
- 1974 - Sudbury Reservoir removed from service due to water quality concerns.
- 1976 - (4/3) Quabbin Reservoir reaches capacity again for the first time since 1961.
- 1980 - Water demands on the MDC system which serves 44 communities, reaches 343 million gallons a day.
- 1982 - (7/29) First release of Bald Eagles at Quabbin.
- 1984 - (6/1) Quabbin reaches its highest elevation ever, 531.8' above Boston City Base Level (103% of capacity).
 - Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1984, known as the Water Resources Act, passed by the state legislature. It creates the Division of Watershed Management of the Metropolitan District Commission, and an independent Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). The Act divides the responsibilities formerly held by the MDC's Water and Sewer Division.
- 1985 - (7/1) MWRA assumes operations of water distribution and sewer systems.
 - (10/17 & 18) Prescott Methodist Church which housed the Prescott Historical Society, is moved to the Swift River Valley Historical Society grounds in New Salem.
- 1987 - (10/8) Governor Michael S. Dukakis declares 1988 as the official "Year of Remembrance" for the 50th anniversary of the disincorporation of the four Swift River Valley towns.
- 1988 - "The Year of Remembrance" events include:
 - (4/27) Remembrance Ball at UMASS/Amherst
 - (6/16) Winsor Memorial Rededication
 - (8/21) Dana Commemorative
 - (10/8) Time Capsule burial at Quabbin Park Cemetery
- 1990 - After Quabbin Reservoir fell to a 17 year low in 1989, the MDC, MWRA and the DEQE declare a water emergency. As a result of water conservation efforts and an active leak detection program, daily consumption drops from an average of 330 million gallons a day to 275 million gallons a day on an annual basis.



QUABBIN RESERVOIR ELEVATIONS



General Plan of the MWRA/MDC Water System



WATER SUPPLY

Lowest safe level	-40' (38% of Capacity)
Lowest level (3/5/67)	-34.3' (45% of Capacity)
Highest historic level (6/1/84)	+1.8' (103% of Capacity)
Years over spillway	16
Daily safe yield (entire MDC system)	300 Million Gallons
Population served	
1946	1.5 Million
1963	2.1 Million
1990	2.2 Million
Per capita use (includes industrial)	
1950	104 Gallons/Day
1963	138 Gallons/Day
1980	177 Gallons/Day
1990	151 Gallons/Day

Three Views of Enfield



Enfield, Massachusetts-1927

Gardner Photo



Enfield site cleared prior to flooding-1939

Gardner Photo



Enfield site flooded-1987

Reservoir 11 feet below full elevation with 90 feet of water over former business district.

Campbell Photo

FACTS AND FIGURES

QUABBIN RESERVOIR AND WATERSHED

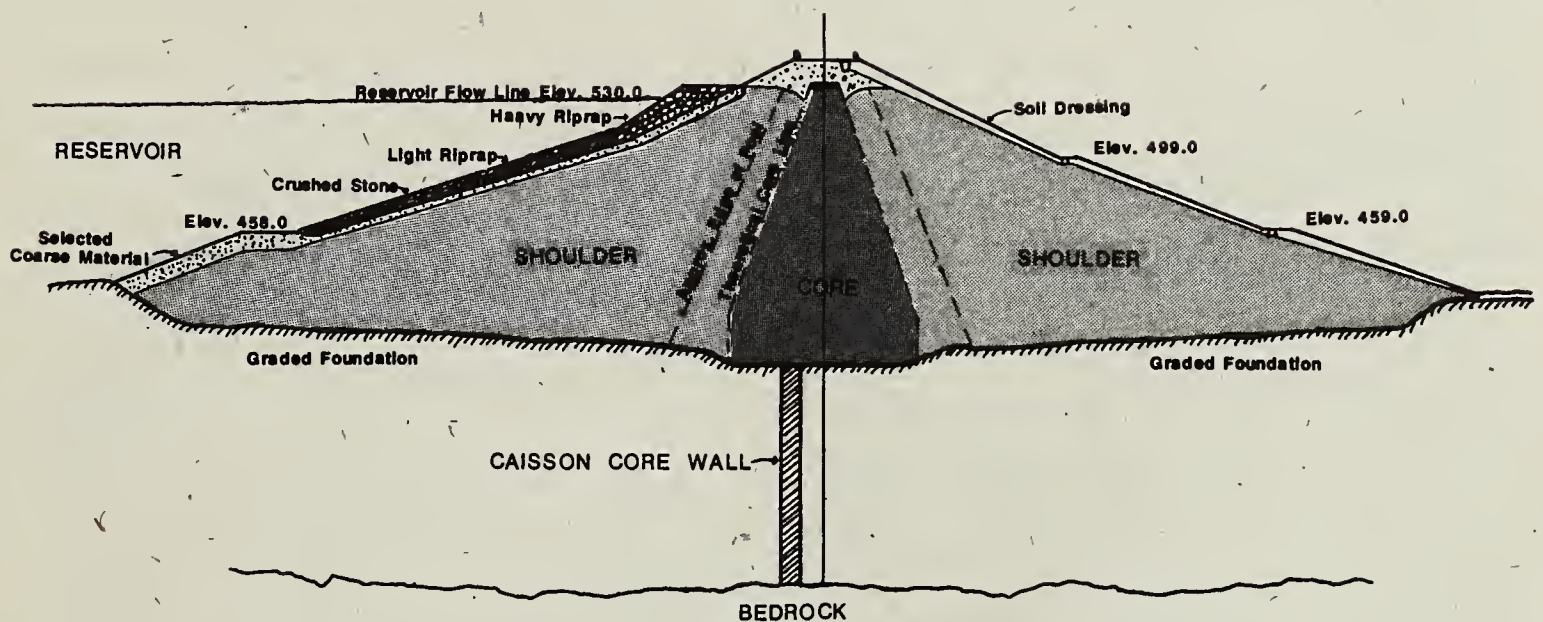
Reservoir Length	18 Miles
Reservoir Depth (maximum)	151 Feet
Average Reservoir Depth	45 Feet
Reservoir Shoreline (without islands)	118 Miles
Island shoreline	63 Miles
Reservoir Capacity	412 Billion Gallons
Reservoir Surface area	25,000 Acres
Top 1 inch when full	750 Million Gallons
Quabbin Watershed	120,000 Acres
MDC owned land and water	81,000 Acres
Prescott Peninsula	12,300 Acres
Islands	3,500 Acres
Highest Watershed Elevation (Prospect Hill, Phillipston)	1,383 feet
Reservoir Elevation When Full, Boston City Base (BCB)	530 feet
Towns in Watershed	12
Athol, Barre, Belchertown, Hardwick, New Salem, Orange, Pelham, Petersham, Phillipston, Shutesbury, Ware, Wendell	
Swift River Release (Legal Requirement)	20 Million Gallons/Day
Average Annual Precipitation	44 Inches
Average Precipitation Yield to Reservoir	50%
Average Reservoir Gain From 1 inch Precipitation	1.6 Billion Gallons

WARE RIVER WATERSHED

Watershed Area Upstream of Diversion	62,270 Acres
MDC Land	20,000 Acres
Withdrawal Period for Ware River	October 15-June 15
Minimum Flow Rate for Withdrawal	85 Million Gallons/Day
Ware River Intake Elevation (BCB)	656 feet

WINSOR DAM

Built	1935-1939
Length	2,640 feet
Maximum height above bedrock	295 feet
Height above Swift River	170 feet
Fill used	4 Million Cubic Yards
Width Top	35 feet
Bottom	724 feet
Number of caissons	40



Cross Section of Winsor Dam

WINSOR DAM SPILLWAY

Length	400 feet
Height	4-15 feet
Width	7-12 feet
Height above river bed	155 feet



Goodnough Dike construction in progress showing hydraulic fill process. Looking east from west end of the dike. 8/18/36. Pike Photo.

GOODNOUGH DIKE

Built	1933-38
Length	2,140 feet
Width - Top	35 feet
Bottom	878 feet
Height above bedrock	264 feet
Height above Beaver Brook	135 feet
Fill used	2.5 Million Cubic Yards
Number of caissons	31

BAFFLE DAMS

Built	1936-37
Fill used	550,000 Cubic Yards
	North South
Length	1,615 feet 565 feet
Width - Top	15 feet 15 feet
Bottom (maximum)	420 feet 130 feet
Height (maximum)	95 feet 32 feet

QUABBIN AQUEDUCT (QUABBIN TO WACHUSETT)

Length	24.6 Miles
Height	12 feet, 9 inches
Width	11 feet, 0 inches
Wall thickness (concrete)	3 inches
Ceiling thickness	8 inches
Dynamite used in construction	2,600 Tons
Number of Access Shafts	13
Deepest Access Shaft	657 feet
Depth of Aqueduct Intake Below Reservoir Surface	90 feet
Depth of Ware River Intake to Aqueduct	271 feet
Elevation Drop-Quabbin to Wachusett	135 feet
Capacity-Quabbin to Wachusett	610 Million Gallons/Day
Water travel time-Quabbin to Wachusett	6 Hours



Quabbin Aqueduct Construction at Shaft #6, 436' below ground surface. Concrete form sills and trim templets are in place prior to the pouring of the concrete lining. 5/6/30. Snow Photo.

CHICOPEE VALLEY AQUEDUCT

Length	14.77 Miles
Diameter	48 inches
Wall thickness (concrete)	5 inches
Daily Capacity	24,000,000 Gallons
Service to: Wilbraham begun	9/15/50
Chicopee begun	9/25/50
South Hadley begun	1/1/53
Population served-1990	85,000

COSTS

Acquisition of Real Estate	\$9,600,000
Construction of Winsor Dam	\$5,850,000
Construction of Goodnough Dike	\$2,900,000
Relocation Work	\$1,390,000
Reforestation Work	\$135,000
1936 Clearing Project	\$1,840,000
Quabbin Park Cemetery	\$266,000
Total Project Costs	\$53,000,000
Lives lost during construction	26

QUABBIN PARK

Opened to Public	July, 1945
Administration Building Built	1938-39
Visitor Center Opened	1984
Size	3,200 Acres
Public Roads	12 Miles
Trails	22 Miles
Quabbin Hill Lookout Tower	
Built	1940-41
Height	84 feet
Elevation at base	1,033 feet
States seen	Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut
Sight Distance (Mt. Greylock)	62 Miles
Quabbin Park Cemetery	
Built	1931-32
Remains transferred	6,601
Total Grave Sites (1990)	7,971
Size	82 Acres
Developed area	22 Acres
Winsor Memorial	
Dedicated	6/17/41
Re-dedicated	6/16/88

HISTORICAL

Towns Discontinued	April 28, 1938
Number of Structures Removed	1,100
Number of Homes Removed	650
Population Displaced	2,500
Highways Abandoned	242 Miles
Highways Relocated	36 Miles
Railroad Tracks Removed	31.5 Miles
Number of Cemeteries Removed	34
Grave Sites Removed	7,613
Size of Original Taking	80,443 Acres
Average Cost per Acre	\$108

FORESTRY

Seedlings Planted 1936-46	8.2 million
Number of Native Tree Species-Quabbin Reservation	70+
Hardwood Forest Cover	67%
Softwood Forest Cover	33%
Forest Cover Types	
Timber - 60-100+ years old	66%
Poles - 40-60 years old	33%
Seedling and Sapling	< 1%
Fields	< 1%
Gravel Roads in Quabbin Reservation	250 Miles
Annual Seedling Plantings	40,000 Trees

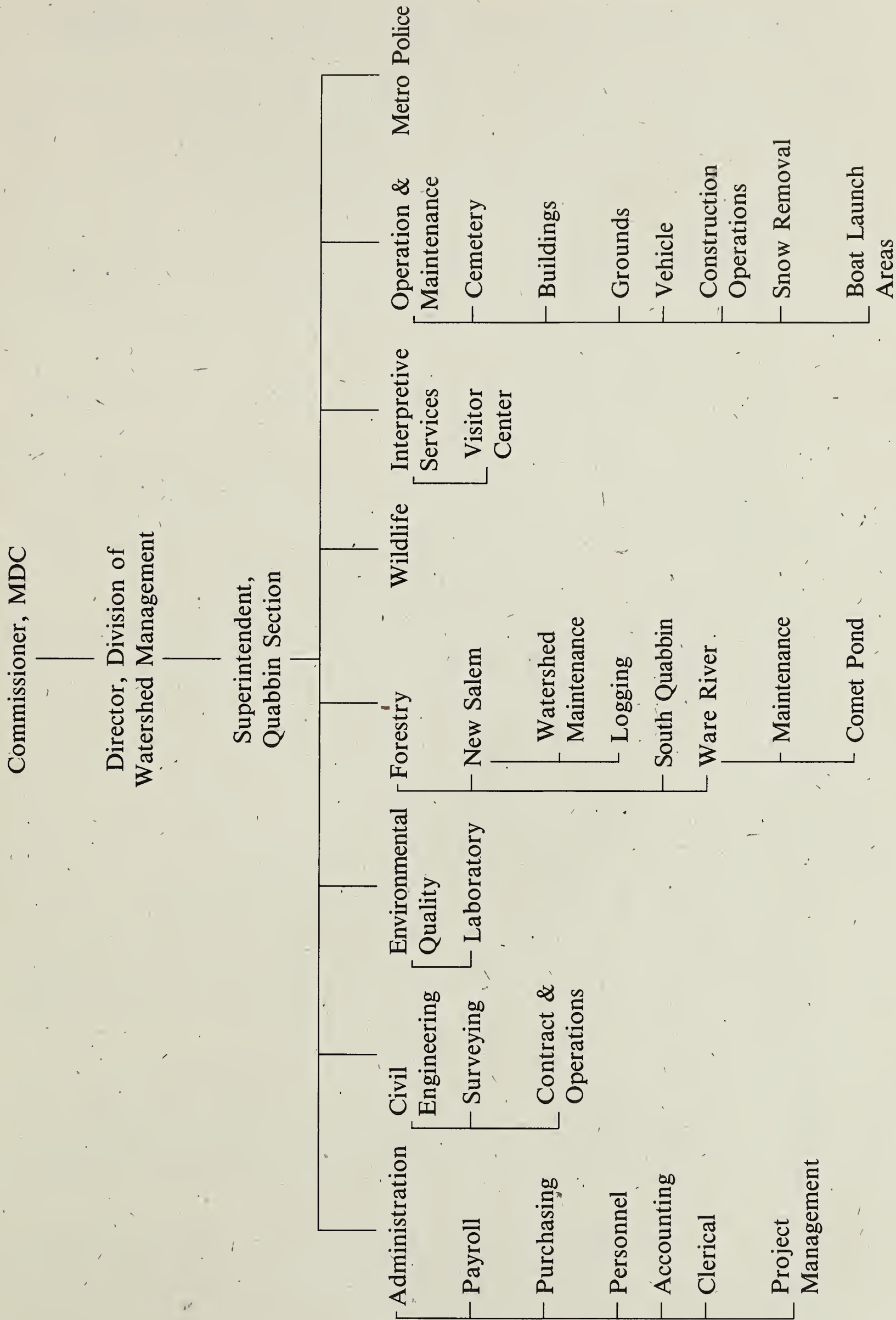
WILDLIFE

Bird Species Total	250+
Confirmed Nesting	120+
First Recorded Loon Nesting	1975
Bald Eagle	
First Recorded	1948
Introduction Program	1982-88
Number of Birds Released	41
First Successful Nest	1989
Maximum Recorded in a Season	42
Cost of Program (Division of Fish & Wildlife)	\$210,000
Mammal Species	50
Fish Species	27
First Coyote Seen	1971
Amphibian Species	19
Reptile Species	15

RECREATION

Recreation and Public Access Plan Implemented	January 1, 1989
Visitors to Quabbin Park-1989	500,000
Visitors to Visitor Center-1989	60,000
Waters Open to Fishing	15,000 Acres
Shoreline Open to Fishing	46 Miles
Shoreline Open to Public	90 Miles
Number of Boat Fishermen - 1953	18,000
- 1988	44,500
Annual Average Harvest (1980-89)	55,000 lbs
Record Fish - Lake Trout (1988)	22 lbs, 10 oz
- Brown Trout (1985)	8 lbs, 10 oz
- Rainbow Trout (1984)	13 lbs, 0 oz
- Landlocked Salmon (1975)	9 lbs, 11 oz
- Largemouthed Bass (1989)	9 lbs, 13 oz
- Smallmouthed Bass (1984)	6 lbs, 8 oz
Boat Launch Sites	
Gate 8 off Route 202 in Pelham	
Gate 31 off Route 122 in New Salem	
Gate 43 off Route 32A in Hardwick	

QUABBIN SECTION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



QUABBIN SECTION OPERATIONS

Chapter 372, Acts of 1984, the enabling legislation for the Division of Watershed Management states "The Division shall construct, maintain and operate a system of watersheds, reservoirs, water rights and . . . supply thereby a sufficient supply of pure water to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, and shall utilize and conserve said water and the other natural resources in order to protect, preserve and enhance the environment of the Commonwealth and to assure the availability of pure water for future generations."

To accomplish this task, the Quabbin Section employs approximately 65 employees between its Belchertown, New Salem and Barre offices, distributed among the following work units with their respective responsibilities:

ADMINISTRATIVE/CLERICAL SUPPORT - Provides overall administration and support for all Quabbin Section units and activities through the Administration Building at Winsor Dam.

CIVIL ENGINEERING - Responsible for all civil engineering duties including monitoring of reservoir elevation, yield, precipitation, aqueduct and river discharges, boundary surveys, property title searches, projects management, engineering studies, facility inspections, and project design and specifications.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY/LABORATORY - Monitors water and environmental quality from the Quabbin and Ware River watersheds. Conducts laboratory analyses of water samples from the Ware River, Quabbin and Chicopee Valley Aqueduct, environmental review and enforcement, emergency response, hazardous waste clean-up, sanitary surveys and well testing.

FORESTRY - Directly involved in watershed management activities on the Quabbin and Ware River watersheds as prescribed in management plans. Scientifically manage 76,000 acres of watershed forest for health and resilience, maintain 250 miles of gravel access roads, inspect and cut 100 miles of property boundaries, and conduct heavy equipment maintenance. Work with other professional managers and conduct research in plant succession, water yields and soils.

GROUNDS AND MAINTENANCE - Responsible for grounds and facility maintenance, road work, cutting fire lines, boat launch operations, cemetery maintenance, metal shop work, shipping and receiving, carpentry, paint shop, sign making, vehicle and equipment maintenance.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICES - Operates the Visitor Center and provides visitor information for Quabbin Reservation. Includes exhibits, written materials, audio-visual presentations, programs, and field interpretation. Maintains visitation records, handles access requests and permits, and acts as contact with general public and groups.

WILDLIFE - Oversees wildlife matters including wildlife population monitoring, critical habitat identification, habitat management planning, timber lot checks, deer research, animal damage control, research, and research project administration.

MDC RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the protection of the many special resource values of the Quabbin Reservation and its watershed such as; Public Water Supply, Forestry, Wildlife Sanctuary, Historic Site and Artifacts, the following acts are:

STRICTLY PROHIBITED

- Disposing of human waste, refuse, or litter anywhere except where appropriate receptacles are provided
- Alcoholic beverages
- Swimming and wading
- All fires including smoking
- Horses and domestic pets
- Camping, skiing, hunting, trapping and firearms
- Trespassing in posted restricted areas and on the ice
- Removal of historical artifacts
- Recreational vehicles
- Acts which deface property of the Commonwealth

**ACCESS IS RESTRICTED TO HOURS POSTED
AT GATES AND ENTRANCES.**

**PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR GROUPS
LARGER THAN 25 PEOPLE.**

ALLOWED IN DESIGNATED AREAS

- Fishing
- Bicycling on Paved Roads
- Hiking
- Picnicking

Protect your access privilege by obeying the above rules.
Please report all violations to the Metro Police at (413) 323-7561.

ADDITIONAL QUABBIN RESOURCES

A great deal of additional information about Quabbin is available at various locations. Although not complete, the following gives a relatively thorough listing of these resources:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION QUABBIN VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER - located at the MDC Administration Building at Winsor Dam, the Center has exhibits, brochures, books and audio-visual materials on the history, management and ecology of Quabbin. Open Monday through Friday 8:30-4:30, and Saturday and Sunday from 9:00-5:00, except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. Off Route 9, Belchertown, MA 01007 (413) 323-7221.

FRIENDS OF QUABBIN, INC. - founded in September of 1984, the Friends of Quabbin was formed to protect Quabbin and provide public involvement and support for the MDC Visitor Center. Membership benefits include a quarterly newsletter, discounts on sale items and participation in Friends events. P.O. Box 1001, Belchertown, MA 01007 (413) 323-7221.

SWIFT RIVER VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - formed as the official historical society from the discontinued valley towns and as an outgrowth of the New Salem Historical Society, the SRVHS is a membership organization which operates a museum in North New Salem. It houses the largest collection of Swift River valley artifacts and memorabilia. Open from 2:00-4:00 on Wednesdays and Sundays in July and August, and Sundays in September. Elm St., New Salem, MA 01355.

GREENWICH CHURCH FOUNDATION - established in 1935, the Foundation holds historical records from the Greenwich Plains Congregational Church, and holds a Greenwich reunion the first Saturday in October. Church St., Ware, MA.

THE SALEM CROSS INN - one of the best private collections of Quabbin memorabilia and information is housed in the museum contiguous to this fine New England restaurant located in West Brookfield. Route 9, West Brookfield, MA 01585 (508) 867-8337.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES - many communities that surround Quabbin have active historical societies that are excellent contacts for information about the greater Swift River Valley region.

LOCAL LIBRARIES - collections of Quabbin material can be found at many area libraries.

